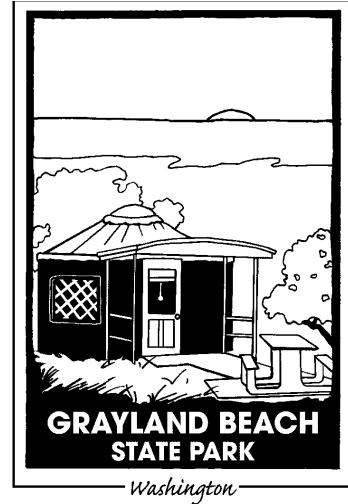


South Beach Area Management Plan

Approved October 2007



Westport Light and
Westhaven state parks



Bottle Beach State Park



Seashore Conservation Area

Washington State Parks Centennial 2013 Vision

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.

Washington State Parks Mission

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission acquires, operates, enhances, and protects a diverse system of recreational, cultural, and natural sites. The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.



WASHINGTON STATE
PARKS AND RECREATION COMMISSION



CAMP
Washington State Parks
Classification and Management Planning Project

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS AND CONTACTS

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission gratefully acknowledges the many stakeholders and the staff of the South Beach Area who participated in public workshops, reviewed voluminous materials, and because of it, made this a better plan.

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SOUTH BEACH AREA LAND CLASSIFICATIONS, LONGTERM BOUNDARIES, ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

CERTIFICATE OF ADOPTION

The signatures below certify the adoption of this document by Washington State Parks for the continued management of the South Beach Area.


Ed Girard, Area Manager

10-10-07
Date


Paul Malmberg, Region Manager

10-19-07
Date


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11/7/07
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PREFACE

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) manages a diverse array of 120 parks located throughout the state.

The Commission adopted the Centennial 2013 Plan in October 2003, thereby creating a focus intended to energize and bring together the agency, state leadership and the public, to work toward a parks system all can celebrate as it turns 100 years old and prepares for a second century of service. The Centennial 2013 Plan blends public and private funding, engages more partnerships and creates greater public ownership of the system.

The Centennial 2013 Plan “Your Legacy” calls for improvements to the coastal state parks, including Grayland, Westhaven, Westport Light, Twin Harbors, Bottle Beach state parks and the Seashore Conservation Area. Commission interest in the coastal areas state parks led to a public process and this plan. Completion of the plan will take us a step forward to achieve another important goal for the Centennial 2013 Plan that reads, “All 120 parks have land-use plans supported by the public and Commission (which includes the direction of care of historic buildings and sites and natural resources).”

Land-use plans follow a process that has been used by the Commission since 1996, called the CAMP Project. CAMP is an acronym for Classification and Management Plan. One of the most important elements of CAMP is the classification of lands. In 1995, the Commission adopted a land classification system. Application of the system creates zones, or land classifications, within a park (see Appendix A.) Six distinct classifications determine what recreational uses and types of developments are appropriate in different areas of a park. In general, sensitive areas are classified restrictively and allow only low-intensity uses and development of minor facilities. Less sensitive areas are classified to allow higher-intensity uses and more extensive facilities development.

A CAMP brings together customers, nearby community, stakeholders and State Parks staff in a public process that forges a common vision of what the state park should become (see Appendix B: CAMP Project Planning Principles).

SUMMARY

The South Beach Area provides a wide-range of outdoor recreational pursuits, while preserving valued natural and cultural resources. This plan will describe the parks land classification, long-term boundary and prescribe management objectives.

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to: 1) orient readers to the park and the agency's park management planning system, 2) identify park natural, cultural, and recreation/facility management issues, and 3) provide initial direction to park staff (suggested management approaches) to address these issues. The ultimate purpose of this document is to describe how the agency intends to balance recreational use with measures to protect natural and cultural resources.

This document is divided into five sections, with several appendices:

Section 1: Provides a brief overview of the parks including its geography, historical background, major attributes, and public use.

Section 2: Describes the public process that led to the CAMP.

Section 3: Outlines management objectives established for the park.

Section 4: Describes the park's land classifications (management zoning) and long-term park boundary

Section 5: Lists natural, cultural, and recreational/facility resource issues identified through the public planning and the staff recommendations for resolving them.

Section 6: Other Park Plans

South Beach Area, including Seashore Conservation Area

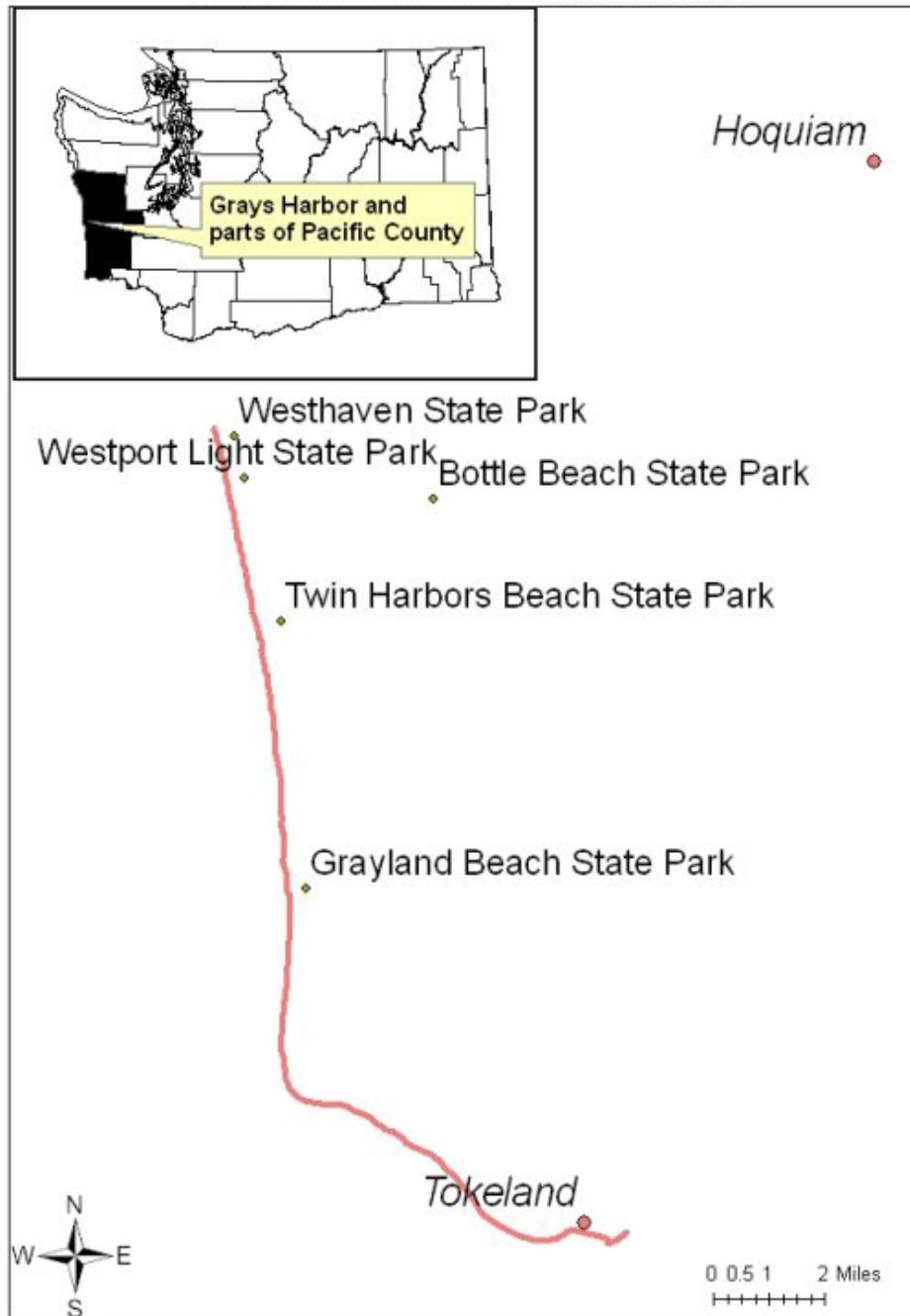


Figure 1: South Beach Area vicinity map

SECTION 1: AREA DESCRIPTION

The South Beach Area is located on the Pacific Ocean and in Grays Harbor and Pacific counties. The area includes several state parks and the Seashore Conservation Area.

Land area: The following information comes from State Parks' land inventory¹.

Name	Acreage	Saltwater Shoreline
Twin Harbors State Park	181.77	6,214.0 feet
Grayland State Park	462.90	9,245.0 feet
Westport Light State Park	212.28	3,397.0 feet
Westhaven State Park	84.66	1,215.0 feet
Bottle Beach State Park	76.29	6,844.3 feet
Seashore Conservation Area	2,788.00	23 miles

Tsunami hazard area: The entire area is within a tsunami hazard area².

Jurisdiction: Different local governments have jurisdiction, depending upon the individual parks within the South Beach Area. Most of the parks are under the jurisdiction of Grays Harbor County.

Overnight attendance: Based on 2005 data, the majority of overnight visitors come from the Puget Sound Area.

¹ As of Lands Inventory Report July 21, 2006. Please note that the Seashore Conservation Area is an approximation.

² Washington Military Department, Emergency Management Division's website on August 2, 2006

Twin Harbors State Park

Location: 20 miles west of Aberdeen and 3 miles south of Westport on State Route 105 in Grays Harbor County.

The park is located within Section 24 of Township 16, Range 12 West, and Section 25 of Township 16 North, Range 12 West.

Acquired: The park was acquired in 23 transactions; the first in March 1937 and the last in June 2003, for a total of \$478,767.

Historical Background: The park and area received its name because of dual harbors one in Willapa Bay and one in Grays Harbor. During the 1930s, the park area was a U.S. Army training ground. The last remaining barracks were removed from the park in early 1977.

Campsites: Total of 284, with: 42 utility, 238 standard and four primitive sites.

Structures in park: Two houses, five comfort stations (some with showers), a contact station, storage buildings and an enclosed covered kitchen. A condition assessment about five years ago rated many of the park structures as fair to poor needing major upgrades.

Staffing:	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 4	12.0
	Ranger 3	12.0
	Ranger 2	12.0
	Ranger 1	12.0
	Ranger 1	12.0
	Ranger 1	12.0
	Interpretive Specialist	12.0
	Senior Park Aide	12.0
	Park Aide (9)	38.2
	C&M Specialist	12.0

Activities: Picnicking, beach walking, hiking, camping, fishing, oyster picking, claming, crabbing, shrimping, wildlife watching, kite flying, kayaking, horseshoe pits, natural area interpretation, and boating.

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Marine and Palustrine wetlands are present. Wetlands are interspersed in the park and intermittent lakes are present on the eastern boundary.

Much of the park is within the 100 year flood plain. In addition, the state park is included in Grays Harbor County's flood hazard zone. Flooding is a frequent problem in parts of the camping areas from November to February.

Twin Harbors State Park (continued)

Plants: Vegetative community surveys in 2006 discovered floating marsh pennyworth (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), a rare plant³. The Natural Heritage Program⁴ is monitoring the following plants within or nearby the state park:

- *Salix hookeriana* / *Carex obnupta* - (*Argentina egedii*) Shrubland
- *Nuphar lutea* ssp. *polysepala* Herbaceous Vegetation

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists Roosevelt Elk on the eastern boundary of the state park.

Environmental health: No nearby wellhead protection zones or hazardous sites known.

Zoning: The park is zoned as a Resort Residential District (R3) with Residential, General Commercial and a General Development Five type districts nearby.

Comprehensive plan designation: Recreational Residential

Shoreline master program designation: Ocean Beach Environment

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state preservation registers.

Utilities: The park is connected to a sewage treatment plant in Westport. Water is provided by City of Westport. Electricity is supplied by Grays Harbor Public Utility District No. 1. Some of the utility infrastructure is in poor condition and needs to be replaced⁵.

Business development: There is a firewood sale concession operating at the park and a business plan is being developed.

³ Marsh pennyworth may be delisted soon, according to the vegetative community survey report.

⁴ Based on a July 2006 review.

⁵ Based on a review of condition assessment reports and personal communications with the park manager.

Grayland Beach State Park

Location: Approximately 28 miles southwest of Aberdeen and just south of the town of Grayland on State Route 105 in Grays Harbor County.

The park is located within Section 18 of Township 15, Range 12 West, and Section 19 of Township 15, Range 11 West.

Acquired: The park was acquired in 36 transactions; the first in January 1959 and the last in December 2003, for a total of \$ 2,027,014.

Historical Background: As many areas in the vicinity, Grayland received its name from Captain Robert Gray, the American explorer who, on May 7, 1792, discovered the harbors now named for him. Although he named the harbor Bulfinch, in honor of one of the owners of his ship, Lieutenant Joseph Whidbey renamed the area Gray's Harbor in October 1792. Lieutenant Whidbey's charts were published and, thus, the name stuck.

Facilities: 5 comfort stations, 102 trailer sites (3 ADA sites), 4 standard campsites (1 ADA), 4 walk-in campsites, 10 yurts (1 ADA), residence, single-bay shop, pump station, contact station with office, and 3 primitive sites with sani-can.

Staffing:	<u>Position</u>	<u>Staff Months</u>
	Ranger 3	12.0
	Ranger 2	12.0
	Ranger 1	12.0
	Office Assistant 3	12.0
	C&M 1	12.0
	Park Aides (8)	36.4

Activities: Camping, picnicking, fishing, clamming, kite flying, horseback riding, wildlife viewing, beach combing, and natural area interpretation.

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Marine and Palustrine wetlands are present. Wetlands are interspersed in the park.

The park is outside the 100 year flood plain, except for the western edge.

Plants: Vegetative community surveys in 2006 discovered floating marsh pennyworth (*Hydrocotyle ranunculoides*), which is a rare plant⁶. The Natural Heritage Program⁷ is not monitoring any other rare plants within or near the state park.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists Snowy Plover on the western boundary of the state park. The Streaked Horned lark is also present.

⁶ Marsh pennyworth may be delisted soon, according to the vegetative community survey report.

⁷ Based on a July 2006 review.

Environmental health: No nearby wellhead protection zones and no other sites of interest according to Department of Ecology Hazardous Waste – Site Facilities database.

Grayland Beach State Park (continued)

Zoning: The park is zoned as a Conservation District surrounded by a Restricted Residential District.

Comprehensive plan designation: Public Preserve and General Rural.

Shoreline master program designation: Rural, Conservancy, and Natural.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state local preservation registers.

Utilities: The park is serviced by several on-site drain fields. Water is provided by Grays Harbor Water District #1. Electricity supplied by Grays Harbor PUD No. 1.

Business development: There is a firewood sale concession.

Westhaven State Park

Location: Approximately 22 miles southwest of Aberdeen, within the town of Westport.

The park is located within Section 2, Township 16 Range 12 West, and Section 1, Township 16, Range 12 West.

Acquired: The park was acquired in three purchases from 1968 to 1993 for a cost of \$1,215.

Historical Background: The park was created by accreted land. During the 1940s a jetty was built to protect the harbor at Westport. This jetty caused land accretion which became the park. In December 1987 winter storms washed away the restroom, 2 picnic sites, and 25% of the paved parking.

Campsites: None

Structures in park: 132 space parking lot with 3 handicapped spaces, an ADA unisex restroom with outside shower and drinking faucet.

Staffing: Serviced by Twin Harbors State Park.

Activities: Picnicking, fishing, clamming, kite flying, crabbing in Half Moon Bay, surfing, scuba diving, and beach combing.

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Estuarine wetlands are present.

The park is outside the 100 year flood plain.

Plants: The vegetative community survey in 2006 found no rare plants.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists shore birds in the area of the state park.

Environmental health: No nearby wellhead protection zones or hazardous sites known.

Zoning: The park is zoned as a Recreation and Parks Zone.

Comprehensive plan designation: Designated as a Recreation and Parks Zone.

Shoreline master program designation: Urban.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state local preservation registers.

Westhaven State Park (continued)

Utilities: Water and sewer are provided by the City of Westport. Electricity is supplied by Grays Harbor Public Utility District No 1.

Business development: None

Westport Light State Park

Location: Approximately 22 miles southwest of Aberdeen, within the town of Westport.

The park is located within Section 2, Township 16 Range 12 West, and Section 1, Township 16, Range 12 West.

Acquired: The park was acquired in 3 transactions; the first in June 1971 and the last in October 1982, for a total of \$ 29,000.

Historical Background: The park is named for the historical (1898) lighthouse located on U.S. Coast Guard land adjacent to the park, although the actual name for the lighthouse was probably the Westport Lighthouse Station. The lighthouse was built as a navigational aid for Point Chehalis at the south entrance to Grays Harbor.

Campsites: None

Structures in park: 15 picnic sites, comfort station, 2 residences (1 with garage), and a 60-car parking lot.

Staffing: The park is serviced by Twin Harbors State Park.

Activities: Picnicking, fishing, clamming, kite flying, surfing, scuba diving, and beach combing.

Water: The park is adjacent to the Pacific Ocean. Marine and Palustrine wetlands are present. Wetlands are interspersed in the park.

Plants: The vegetative community survey in 2006 found no rare plants. The Natural Heritage Program is monitoring a lichen (*Kaernefelita californica*) in the southwest corner of the park.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists shore birds in the area of the state park.

Environmental health: There is a wellhead protection zone near the eastern boundary. No other sites of interest according to Department of Ecology Hazardous Waste – Site Facilities database.

Zoning: The park is zoned as a Recreation and Parks Zone.

Comprehensive plan designation: Designated as a Recreation and Parks Zone.

Shoreline master program designation: Urban.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state local preservation registers.

Westport Light State Park (continued)

Utilities: The park is serviced by an on-site drain field. Water is provided by the City of Westport. Electricity is provided by Grays Harbor Public Utility District No 1.

Business development: None.

Bottle Beach State Park

Location: Located on the south shore of Grays Harbor, 8 miles east of the town of Westport and 6 miles east of Twin Harbors State Park on State Route 105.

The park is located within Section 9 of Township 16, Range 11 West.

Acquired: The park was acquired in 15 transactions; the first in November 1993 and the last in April 2006, for a total of \$ 232,900.

Historical Background: The park was officially named Bottle Beach State Park on April 21, 1995, after public input. The natural area was officially named "Ruby Egbert Natural Area." Grays Harbor is the single most important shorebird feeding area on the Pacific Coast for spring migrating shorebirds with over one million shorebirds resting and feeding in the harbor area each spring. About twenty percent of these shorebirds use this park area during migration. In winter, large numbers of wintering shorebirds use the tide flats and flooded uplands. Also, large numbers of ducks and geese feed among the abundant eelgrass beds along Bottle Beach. Over 130 different species of birds have been observed at this site.

Campsites: None

Structures in park: A new pedestrian foot bridge, constructed of wood, was built over Redman Slough in 1993. There is a natural trail along the dunes and through the wooded section of the property that is not maintained at this time. There are plans to develop wildlife viewing blinds, ADA trails, parking area and vault toilets.

Staffing: Serviced by Twin Harbors State Park

Activities: Bird watching, hiking, and beach combing.

Water: The park is adjacent to Grays Harbor, and Redman Slough passes through the property. Palustrine and Riverine wetlands are present. Bottle Beach State Park is part of the Lower Chehalis Watershed.

All of the property is within the 100 year flood plain as delineated by areas marked "A8" in the flood plain map.

Plants: The vegetative community survey in 2006 found no rare plants.

Animals: The Priority and Habitat Species database lists shorebird concentrations at Bottle Beach State Park.

Environmental health: No nearby wellhead protection zones.

⁸ Flood zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100-year floodplain that is determined by approximate methods without the benefit of detailed hydraulic analysis by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Bottle Beach State Park (continued)

Zoning: The park is zoned as a Resort Residential District (R3) with Residential, General Commercial and a General Development Five type districts nearby.

Comprehensive plan designation: General Development District and is classified under Management Unit 31 of the Grays Harbor Estuary Management Plan.

Shoreline master program designation: Rural.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state local preservation registers.

Utilities: Bottle Beach State Park is not connected to utilities.

Business development: None

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA)

Location: The South Beach part of the SCA includes the 13-mile long area between Toke Point and the South Jetty on Point Chehalis. The five state parks discussed above, with the exception of the Bottle Beach State Park, are included. There are six ocean beach approaches (OBA) that provide public access, including:

North Cove (Warrenton Cannery OBA	Midway OBA
Grayland OBA	Bonge OBA
County Line OBA	Twin Harbors OBA

Acquired: The Washington State Legislature established the SCA in 1967. RCW 79A.05.600 declared guiding principles for the SCA and assigned jurisdiction to Washington State Park and Recreation Commission.

Historical Background: The beach of the South Beach area has always been a food source and avenue of transportation from the time when Native Americans were the only inhabitants in the area. During white settlement of the area, people and supplies traveled from Aberdeen, Bay City to Westport and Tokeland via the beach. Whaling was a large industry at Bay City, the U.S. Coast Guard Station was on the beach by Westport, and Tokeland was known as a resort area.

Campsites: None

Structures in park: Facilities at Ocean Beach Accesses include:

- Bonge Approach has a double unisex toilet, 3 picnic tables, and a gravel parking space for 25 vehicles.
- County-Line Approach has a comfort station, 9 parking spaces, one picnic site with a stove.
- Grayland Beach Approach has a comfort station, 10 parking spaces with two picnic sites with stoves.
- Midway Approach has a unisex sani-vault but no tables or stoves.
- North Cove Approach (Warrington Cannery) has a double ADA unisex toilet but no tables or stoves.
- Twin Harbors Approach has a comfort station, 2 windscreens with three picnic tables and stoves, two horse shoe pits, a volleyball court, and a paved parking lot of 55 spaces.

Staffing: Serviced by Twin Harbors State Park

Activities: Hiking, storm watching, viewing sunsets, bird watching, whale watching, beach combing, horseback riding, kite flying, surfing, surf fishing, clamming, picnicking and relaxing, agate finding, and visiting nearby bogs.

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) (continued)

Water: Marine and Palustrine wetlands are sometimes present. Much of the SCA is within the 100 year flood plain.

Plants: The South Beach vegetative community survey in 2006 did not extend to the SCA. Other than the cases already noted, the Natural Heritage Program⁹ is not monitoring plants within or nearby the SCA.

Animals:

Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius alexandrinus</i>	Federally Threatened, state endangered
Streaked Horned Lark	<i>Eremophila alperstris strigata</i>	Federal Species of Concern, state endangered

Also listed is Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) (Federal Species of Concern, state sensitive) over wintering habitat.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS¹⁰) indicates that the following species may occur along the outer coasts of Pacific and Grays Harbor Counties:

Brown pelicans	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Federally Endangered, State Endangered
Green sea turtles	<i>Chelonia Mydas</i>	Federally Endangered, State Endangered
Leatherback sea turtle	<i>Dermochelys coriacea</i>	Federally Endangered, State Endangered
Loggerhead sea turtle	<i>Caretta caretta</i>	Federally Threatened, State Threatened
Olive Ridley sea turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>	Federally Endangered
Short-tailed Albatross	<i>Phoebastria albatrus</i>	Federally Endangered, State Candidate

Environmental health: No nearby wellhead protection zones and no other sites of interest according to Department of Ecology Hazardous Waste – Site Facilities database. Houses are toppling into the ocean at Washaway Beach. Environmental health hazards are unknown.

Zoning: The SCA is zoned as a Conservation District surrounded by a Restricted Residential District.

Comprehensive plan designation: Conservancy and Ocean Beach Residential.

⁹ Based on a July 2006 review.

¹⁰ [USFWS September 2006 and December 2005](#)

Seashore Conservation Area (SCA) (continued)

Shoreline master program designation: Dune protection zone, Conservancy, Urban.

Historical and cultural preservation: No sites are registered on the national or state local preservation registers. Reportedly a gun emplacement has fallen onto the SCA near Washaway Beach.

Utilities: The SCA is serviced by several on-site drain fields or vault toilets. Water is provided by well, City of Westport, and Grays Harbor Water District #1. Sewer for the Twin Approach is provided by the City of Westport.

Business development: None

SECTION 2: PARK PLANNING PROCESS

The planning process began with a series of public workshops and ended when the Commission provided its policy direction. The workshops were designed to be open-ended forums to allow the public to actively participate in the future plans for the South Beach Area.



Figure 2 Public Workshop, September 14, 2006

The planning team took all concerns into consideration and responded to any issues that arose during the planning process. The process will lead to a "blueprint" stage where the park programs and facilities are renewed and expanded.

Stage 1. Identify hopes and concerns of the community and park customers

To gather hopes and concerns, the planning team held a public workshop on September 14, 2006 at the Ocosta Junior/High School. The team sent invitations to a mailing list of several hundred people, including nearby

landowners. The South Beach Bulletin published information about the workshop. The team also sent more than 11,000 e-mails to customers of the state parks. Responses from customers and workshop attendees were posted on State Parks' planning Webpage.

Stage 2. Explore alternative approaches to address community and customer issues

In response to the community and customer comments in the first stage, the planning team developed alternative approaches that might meet peoples' needs. In order to gather comments on the alternatives, the team sent a notice to a larger mailing list inviting people to a second workshop and offered to send them the alternatives. The list grew as people expressed interest. The South Beach Bulletin helped broaden outreach by publishing articles and making announcements. A second workshop took place on December 6, 2006. The planning team took comments at the workshop and provided an option for written comments. Responses were posted on State Parks' planning webpage.

Stage 3. Prepare preliminary recommendations to address issues

The planning team considered the comments received to date and developed preliminary staff recommendations based on the best available information. Staff shared its preliminary recommendations with the public at a third workshop on March 20, 2006.

Stage 4. Propose final recommendations for formal agency and Commission adoption

After hearing from the public, the planning team made its final recommendations to the Commission. The Commission meeting was open to the public and occurred in Westport, Washington on August 9, 2007. The public testified concerning the final staff recommendations, and if they could not be present for the meeting, there was a procedure to provide written comments to the Commission.

The Commission approved staff recommendations, including, land classification, long-term boundary and delegated authority to the Director or his designee to extend an agreement with the City of Westport concerning the dune trail. Following Commission approval, staff finalized this document. The CAMP captures the main issues and suggests management approaches to address them. This document has undergone extensive staff review and sign-off process prior to being accepted by the agency Deputy Director.

In the future, park and region staff, through open houses and other public forums, will solicit stakeholder comments on the progress made towards addressing the issues presented herein and to assist staff in the identification of new emerging issues. The intent is to keep this document viable and up-to-date with changing and emerging issues that affect park management.

SECTION 3: PARK OBJECTIVES

During initial stages of planning, staff worked with stakeholders to craft a series of objectives to guide future management of the park. Management objectives are outlined in table 2, below.

Table 2: South Beach Area Management Objectives

Management objectives for the South Beach Area describe the purposes for the state parks. The management objectives must be consistent with laws, policy and the mission statement of the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission (Commission) that reads:

The Washington State Parks And Recreation Commission Acquires, Operates, Enhances, And Protects A Diverse System Of Recreational, Cultural, Historical, And Natural Sites.

The Commission fosters outdoor recreation and education statewide to provide enjoyment and enrichment for all and a valued legacy to future generations.

Likewise, the Centennial 2013 Vision gives guidance to what state parks should be as the Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission begins its second century of service.

In 2013, Washington's state parks will be premier destinations of uncommon quality, including state and regionally significant natural, cultural, historical and recreational resources that are outstanding for the experience, health, enjoyment and learning of all people.

Management Objectives

Recreational resources: Provide and develop an array of compatible and quality overnight, day-use facilities and recreational opportunities that are inspired by and in harmony with the parks' natural and cultural resources.

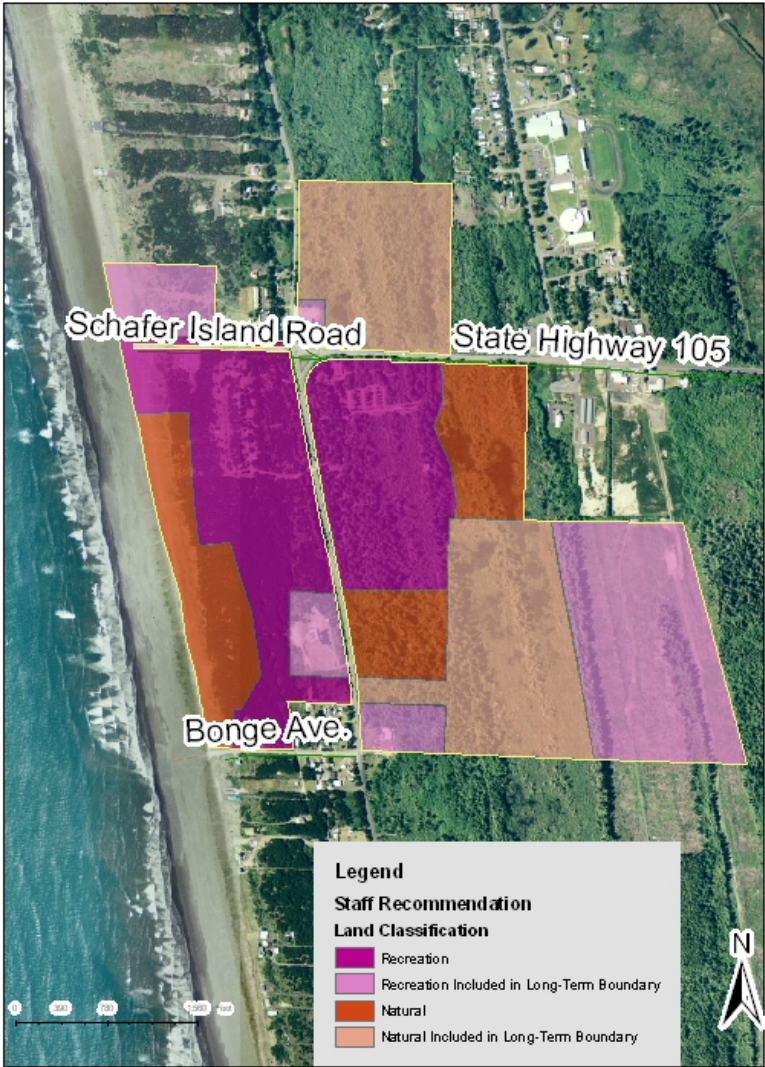
Natural resources: Maintain and enhance habitat for coastal flora and fauna, especially for wetlands and seabirds.

Partnership: Provide park visitor services through public and private partnerships and other entrepreneurial programs that are compatible with other park management objectives.

SECTION 4: LONG-TERM BOUNDARY AND PARK LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

Maps for the long-term boundaries and land classifications follow and are discussed in the management tables.

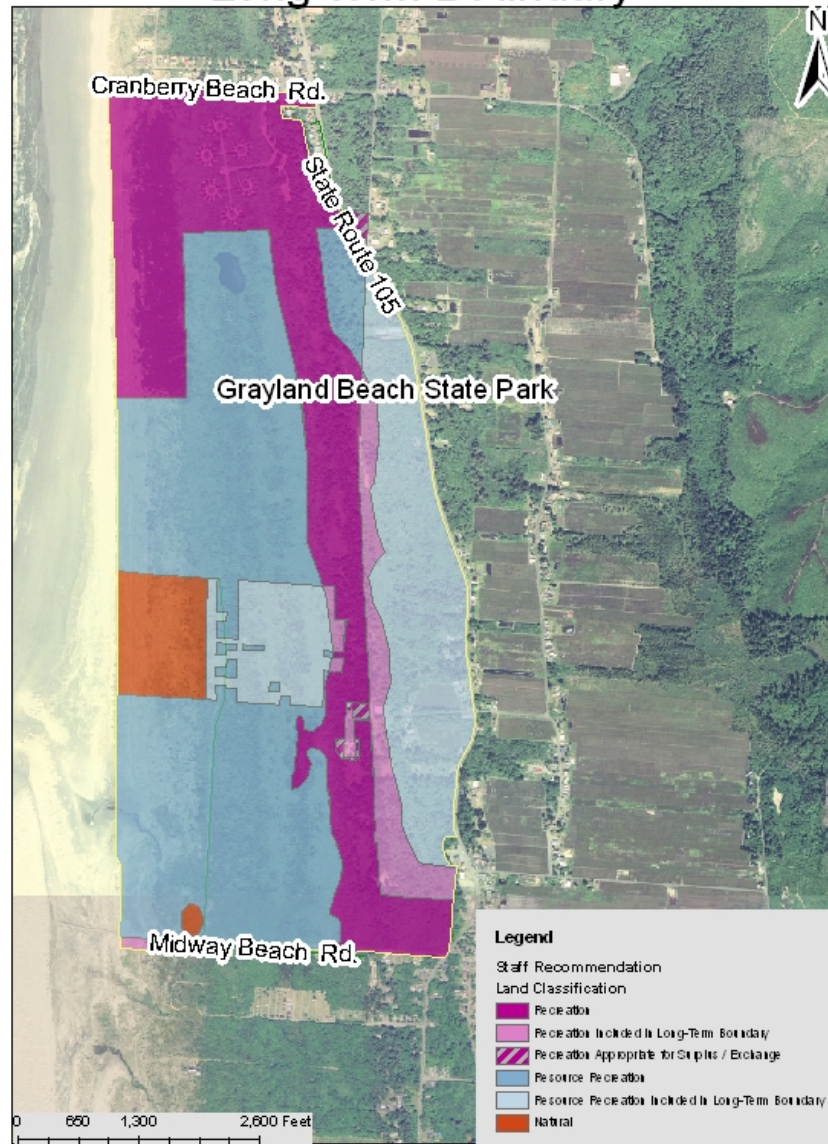
**Twin Harbors State Park
Land Classification and
Long-term Boundary**



June 6, 2007

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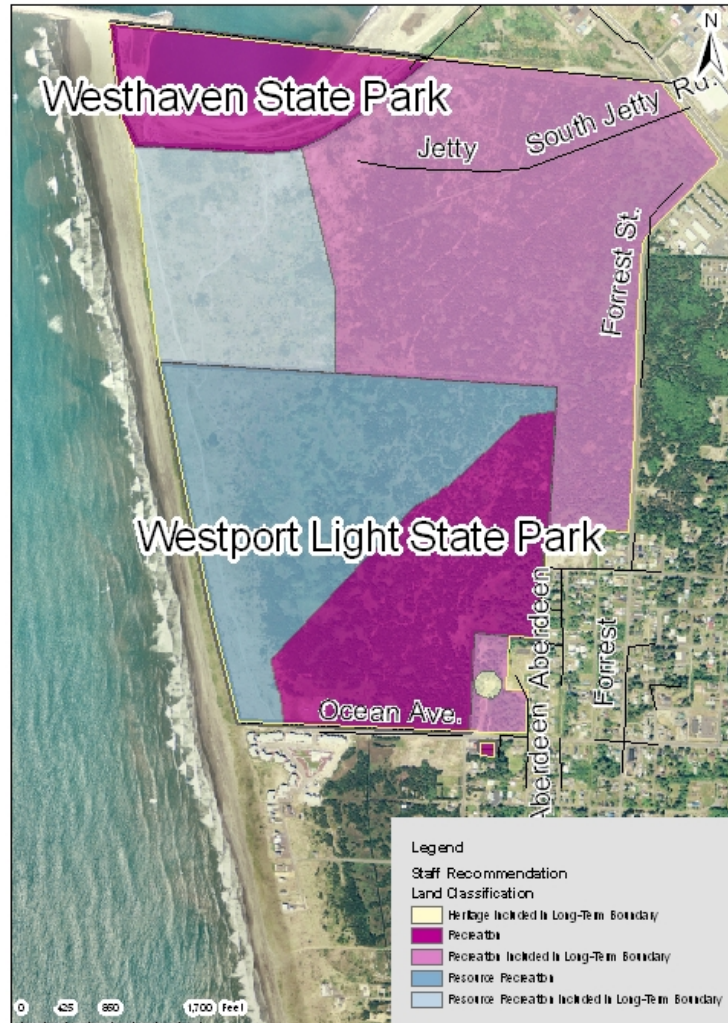
Grayland Beach State Park Land Classification and Long-term Boundary



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June 6, 2007

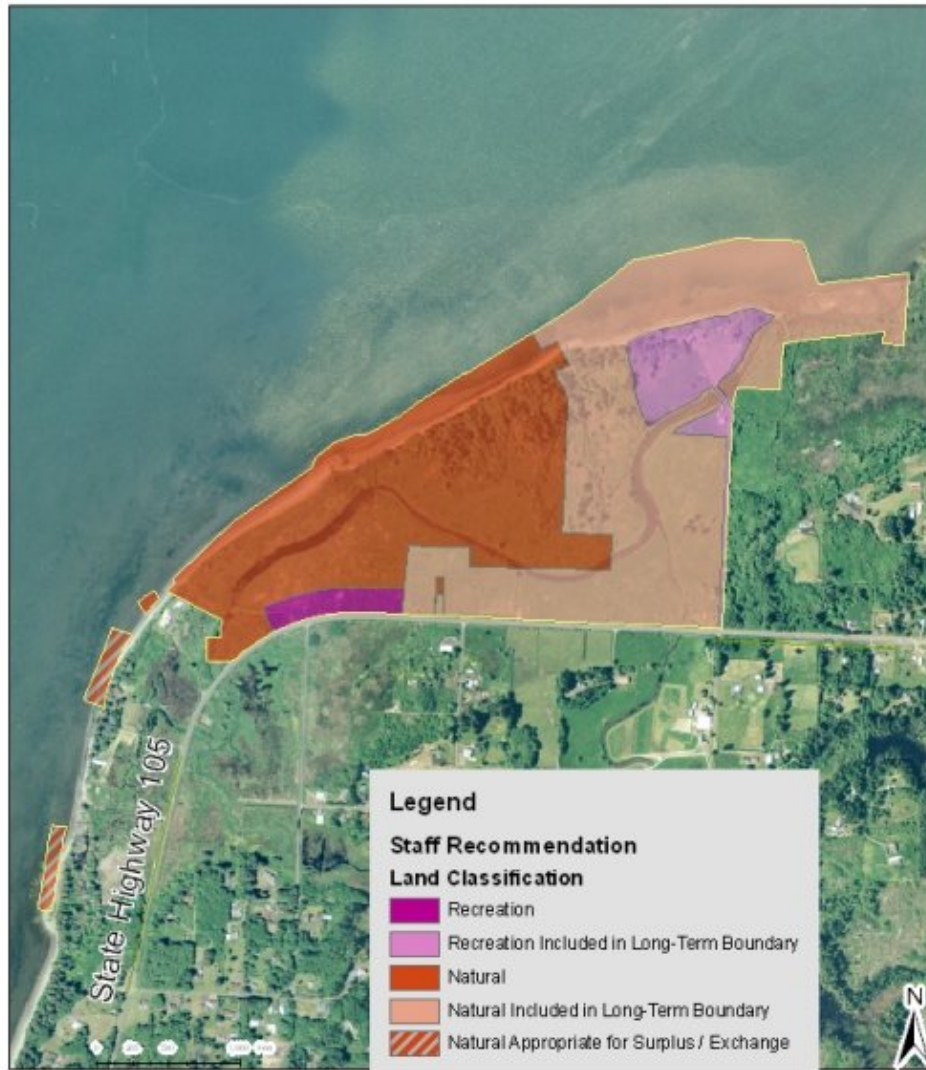
Westport Light and Westhaven state parks Land Classification and Long-term Boundary



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June 6, 2007

Bottle Beach State Park Land Classification and Long-term Boundary



THE VARIOUS STATE PARKS REPORTS IN
COMBINATION WITH THE LAND CLASSIFICATION
OF THE PARKS ARE THE BASIS FOR THE
MAPS OF THE SOUTH BEACH AREA PROVIDED HEREIN.

June 6, 2007

Land Classification

Within the *long-term* boundary, staff developed recommendations for classifications. Land classification is like internal zoning for the park (see Appendix A) and is regulated by WAC 352-16-020, which reads:

State park areas are of state-wide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities.

The Commission adopted land classifications for the South Beach Area that are a combination of Recreational (red,) Resource Recreation (blue) and Natural (orange) Areas. The lighter shades of blue, red and orange indicate that the property is not currently owned by State Parks, but is in the long-term boundary.

SECTION 5: PARK ISSUES AND MANAGEMENT APPROACHES

The tables below are a listing of park management issues identified through the public planning process for the South Beach Area. There is a table for each state park or property. The left column describes the issue and the right describes the planning team's final recommendation. These tables will be used to guide future management decisions in the South Beach Area.

Readers should note that the sum of all of the management approaches represents a significant staff workload and may also create very high expectations among agency staff and park stakeholders. Clearly, completing or even beginning all approaches in the short-term is not feasible with existing resources. This plan should be seen as a "to do" list where items will be prioritized as staff and financial resources permit.

Twin Harbors State Park

Twin Harbors State Park - Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Long-term boundary and land classification</p> <p>Flooding at Twin Harbors State Park is a problem as it is in many locations within the South Beach area. The area is wet, and to some extent flooding is to be expected, but development has also played a role¹¹. Protecting and restoring wetlands inside and nearby the park is one way of resolving the issue.</p> <p>Increasing the long-term boundary at Twin Harbors State Park could help control flooding and increase the recreational capacity of the park.</p>	<p>West of Highway 105: properties north of Schaeffer Road and the South Beach Presbyterian Church property would be added to the long-term boundary for future recreation opportunity. Most property west of the highway would be classified as Recreational Area. The dunes would be classified as Natural Area.</p> <p>East of Highway 105: properties north, east and south of the existing state park would be added to the long-term boundary. Much of the property is wetland and would be classified as Natural Area to decrease potential flooding at the state park and neighboring properties. Properties outside the wetlands would be classified as Recreational Area to allow for relocation of administrative areas and future recreational opportunity.</p>

¹¹ CH2MHILL draft Report *South Coastal Flood Hazard Management Plan*, 1997, Executive Summary: "Problems are getting worse with development because of increased runoff from impervious areas, fill that blocks surface and subsurface flows, and increased water entering the shallow groundwater system through septic drain fields."

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Campground renovation</p> <p>Twin Harbors State Park is one of the older parks and needs a makeover. Many of the utilities and buildings need or will need major upgrades in the near future.</p> <p>As mentioned, flooding at Twin Harbors State Park is a problem. Some campsites regularly flood and also are close to wetlands.</p> <p>The visitor experience needs improvement. Customers complained about campsites being too close together, a lack of campsite utilities and many said that the park should be more like the newly improved Grayland Beach State Park.</p>	<p>The campground renovation will depend upon funding and grants. The order of phases or steps within a phase may change depending upon future developments.</p> <p>Phase one (west side of State Highway 105): Fix roads and utilities. Renovate or replace buildings. Improve campsites by extending utilities.</p> <p>Phase two (west side of State Highway 105): Add campsites to an undeveloped area on the west side of the highway. Create a new park entrance off Schaefer Island Road (Twin Harbors Beach Approach).</p> <p>Phase three (east side of State Highway 105): Eliminate campsites that regularly flood and are in wetland areas. In the areas where campsites are eliminated, native vegetation will be restored and drainage patterns improved. Public access would be through multi-use trails.</p> <p>When buildings are replaced they would incorporate sustainable standards to decrease energy use and flooding.</p>

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Improve connections between campgrounds on the west and east side of the highway</p> <p>Unfortunately, the campgrounds are separated by State Highway 105. Campers on the west side of the highway need to cross the highway to register and buy shower tokens. Despite a cross-walk, park visitors have expressed concerns about speeding cars that do not give pedestrians right-of-way. This leads to campers driving to the other side or to highway crossings.</p> <p>The Washington State Department of Transportation has authority over pedestrian crossings on a state highway.</p>	<p>Public safety is the most important factor. State Parks will work with the Washington Department of Transportation to assess and improve safety. Depending upon discussions with the Washington Department of Transportation, State Parks will investigate a pedestrian overpass or a re-alignment of the highway through the state park.</p> <p>State Parks will also look for solutions when redesigning the campground east of the highway. Some of this problem could be solved by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Move much of the camping to the west side of the highway. ▪ Build a new contact station on the west side of the highway. ▪ Use the park on the east side of the highway more for groups.

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Provide additional recreational opportunities</p> <p>Twin Harbors State Park provides primarily passive recreational opportunities. The Pacific Ocean is just over the sand dunes and there are some nature trails. Additional active and passive recreational opportunities could improve the experience for park visitors.</p>	<p>Develop facilities and services that support a wider array of recreational opportunities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bird watching. ▪ Interpretive trails. ▪ Amphitheaters for park programs. ▪ Meeting halls for group events. ▪ Picnic shelters for family groups. ▪ Trails for pedestrians, runners and bicyclists. ▪ Playgrounds for children. ▪ Guided tours.

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Offer yurts</p> <p>Customers have asked for yurts at Twin Harbors State Park like those installed at Grayland Beach State Park.</p> <p>The cabin and yurts program has made the State Parks' camping experience more accessible. Campers that usually stay in tents can extend their experience into the rainy season. People new to camping can enjoy a comfortable introduction.</p> <p>As fuel costs rise and it becomes more costly to operate RVs, yurts and cabins could become more important.</p>	<p>Convert some standard campsites and add yurts or cabins to undeveloped areas so the total of yurts or cabins range between 20 and 40.</p>
<p>Provide additional services</p> <p>State Parks can provide services like firewood, Wi-Fi, small stores and park programs through partnership programs, sponsorships and business opportunities.</p>	<p>The park manager will complete a business plan that sets goals to increase services through partnership programs, sponsorships and business opportunities.</p>

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Group camp area</p> <p>The current group camp is small and the campsites are considered inadequate by some customers.</p>	<p>Move the group camp to another area in the state park and make it bigger. Include a meeting hall in close proximity that could be reserved by groups.</p>
<p>Increase park staff presence</p> <p>Having staff available is important to park visitors¹². Many of the comments describe situations that might be resolved with additional staffing.</p> <p>Adding park staff is subject to oversight by other state agencies and the Washington State Legislature.</p> <p>Recruitment of park staff may be helped if park housing is offered. Currently only one house is available to park staff. The other house has been condemned because of structural problems.</p>	<p>Dependent upon the impact of the final campground development and other park changes, State Parks will submit a funding request to the Washington State Legislature.</p> <p>Additional staff housing for Twin Harbors State Park will be reviewed and added as opportunities and funding becomes available.</p>
<p>Schaefer Road (Twin Harbor Beach Approach) – Change in use</p>	<p>Please see a description of the issue and a preliminary recommendation under Seashore Conservation Issues below.</p>

¹² Customer comment cards usually show that interactions with staff are very positive.

Twin Harbors State Park - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Evaluate sewer, water and electrical lines</p> <p>Twin Harbors State Park sewer, water and electrical lines are old. Some need to be replaced.</p> <p>During slow use periods sewage moves slowly between the park and treatment plant. Odor problems occur along the way.</p>	<p>State Parks will evaluate the park sewer, water and electrical lines as it develops plans. Older and faulty utilities will be replaced as funding is available.</p> <p>State Parks will work with the City of Westport to resolve the odor issue.</p>
<p>Move the shop and other administrative buildings out of areas that flood</p> <p>The shop and park headquarters flood and are too small for the current operation.</p>	<p>Build a new shop and park headquarters outside the flood areas somewhere within the long-term boundary.</p>

Grayland Beach State Park

Grayland Beach State Park- Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Long-term boundary and land classification</p> <p>As with Twin Harbor State Park, increasing the long-term boundary to protect and restore wetlands could help control future flooding. Other properties could increase the recreational capacity for the park.</p>	<p>New properties to the east of the existing park would be added to the long-term boundary. The long-term boundary also expands slightly on the south side of the Midway Beach Road for future beach approach improvements. Two small parcels near the eastern boundary are classified as surplus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A 1.3 acre parcel would be classified suitable for surplus/exchange. The parcel is east of the highway and not needed for park purposes. ▪ No more than a 1.3 acre parcel would be classified as suitable for surplus/exchange to resolve a trespass issue. <p>Most of the new property in the long-term boundary would be classified as Resource Recreation Area for wetland preservation and some mid-level recreation (e.g., multi-use trails). The campground areas would be classified Recreation Area. Property near the eastern boundary would be classified Recreation Area for future recreational opportunity, such as camping. The remaining park property would be classified as Resource Recreation Area, except for two dedicated wetland areas classified Natural Area.</p>

Grayland Beach State Park - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Provide additional recreational opportunities</p> <p>Grayland Beach State Park provides primarily passive recreational opportunities. The Pacific Ocean is just over the sand dunes and there are some nature trails. Additional active and passive recreational opportunities could improve the experience for park visitors.</p>	<p>Develop facilities and services that support a wider array of recreational opportunities, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Bird watching. ▪ Interpretive trails. ▪ Meeting halls for group events. ▪ Picnic shelters for family groups. ▪ Trails for pedestrians, runners and bicyclists. ▪ Playgrounds for children. ▪ Guided tours.
<p>Expand administrative areas and provide park housing</p> <p>The current park headquarters and shop are too small for current operations and the buildings are old. Park housing does not accommodate current staff.</p>	<p>Include a new shop and headquarters building as a budget request.</p> <p>Increase staff housing by building new or purchasing existing houses outside, but near the park.</p>

Grayland Beach State Park - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Provide additional services</p> <p>State Parks can provide services like firewood, Wi-fi connections, small stores and park programs through partnership programs, sponsorships and business opportunities</p>	<p>The park manager completed a business plan that sets goals to increase services through partnership programs, sponsorships and business opportunities.</p>

Grayland Beach State Park - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Campground expansion/renovation</p> <p>Grayland Beach State Park is very popular and provides an experience different than at nearby private RV parks. Customers are sometimes frustrated by an inability to make reservations.</p> <p>Depending upon the ability to expand camping in the area, especially at Twin Harbors, some limited opportunities exist for campground expansion or for upgrading existing facilities.</p> <p><i>Note: Many customers said it was too bad that the new campsites did not have sewer connections. Unfortunately, cost and potential environmental impacts kept State Parks from providing that amenity. We will continue to add utilities for our RV and tent campers when it is feasible elsewhere.</i></p>	<p>Construct additional campgrounds outside wetlands and away from endangered species, such as Snowy Plover.</p> <p>Upgrade existing campsites and restrooms in the older part of the park, creating more universally accessible sites. More yurts could also be constructed.</p>

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks - Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Long-term boundary and land classification</p> <p>Increasing the long-term boundaries of the state parks would preserve open space and increase recreational capacity.</p>	<p>The lighthouse area and surrounding property would be included in the long-term boundary. The lighthouse itself would be classified as a Heritage Area and the surrounding property as Recreation Area.</p> <p>The property between the two state parks would be included in the long-term boundary and divided into Resource Recreation and Recreation ¹³ areas. The property along the shoreline would be more important for acquisition, because it would provide additional protection for the shoreline and wetlands.</p>

¹³ There are wetlands on the property between the two state parks. The wetlands will be avoided should any construction occur.

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Westport Light State Park - Ocean Avenue Access</p> <p>A city appointed committee convened to develop a conceptual plan to increase vehicular access to the shoreline near the western terminus of Ocean Avenue in Westport. The committee proposed that a parking area be built on the top of the secondary dune. The parking area would be adjacent to a trail managed by the City of Westport through an agreement with the Commission.</p>	<p>After discussions with key stakeholders and the City of Westport, the team recommends that the existing agreement between the City and Commission be amended to allow the parking area, based on the following guidelines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The existing cul-de-sac parking at the terminus of Ocean Avenue would be removed and rebuilt at a point where the Ocean may be viewed. ▪ Parking would be short-term. ▪ The footprint of the parking area would be as small as possible and decrease impact on the trail. The parking area would be around four spaces. ▪ The City would take a lead for construction, permitting and operation. State Parks may provide support, but the agreement does not create a financial obligation for the agency.
<p>Westport Light State Park – Sewer hook-up</p> <p>The park restroom uses an on-site septic system. The system has failed in the last couple of years and required emergency repairs.</p>	<p>Connect Westport Light State Park to city sewer.</p>

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Westhaven State Park – Jetty Haul Road</p> <p>The road that provides public access to the park is called the Jetty Haul Road. It was originally built during the construction of the South Jetty and has now become the main access to the park. The road is additionally used by the federal government (as a haul road) in maintaining the jetty fronting Half Moon Bay.</p> <p>There is an ongoing problem with vehicles leaving the designated right-of-way of Jetty Haul Road. The off-road traffic results in public safety issues.</p>	<p>Work with the city and nearby landowners to repair the Jetty Haul Road and include traffic controls to eliminate illegal roads.</p>

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Westhaven State Park – Parking lot</p> <p>The park gravel parking lot is in bad condition. Staff believes that it was originally paved, but when it was rebuilt in the early 1990's the agency decided not to repave the parking lot due to the ongoing threat of coastal erosion.</p> <p>The parking lot does not work well. Without paving and striping, parking is not efficient and fewer cars can use the facility.</p> <p>For all improvements to Westhaven State Park discussed in this section, erosion of Half Moon Bay must be considered and plans consistent with the Commission's Critical Areas Policy (73-03-1).</p> <p>The current plan for the park is that facilities will be removed in case of an emergency. For instance, the restroom was designed so it can be moved.</p> <p>State Parks has worked with the City of Westport, Grays Harbor County and Army Corps of Engineers in previous emergencies and will continue to do so.</p>	<p>Pave and stripe the Westhaven State Park parking lot.</p>

Westport Light and Westhaven state parks - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
Westhaven State Park – Add showers to wash off sand for surfers	Add a shower.
Westhaven State Park – Ocean current information Comments received suggested that additional interpretive information should be available to surfers concerning rip currents.	Discuss information needs with surfers and update the interpretive plan. Work with surfer groups to provide the needed information.
Westhaven State Park – Day-use improvements Park users asked for more picnic facilities near the parking lot.	Upgrade the day-use area to include more picnic tables.
Westport Light and Westhaven State Park – Trail connections The Westport Light trail connects the two state parks. Additional connections to the parks may be possible.	Work with the City of Westport to evaluate additional connections between the state parks and the Westport Light Trail.

Bottle Beach State Park

Bottle Beach State Park - Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Long-term boundary and land classification</p> <p>Increasing the long-term boundary at Bottle Beach State Park could protect additional wetlands and wildlife habitat. More recreational access could be provided.</p>	<p>Property east of the state park would be included in the long-term boundary. Most of the property would be classified as Natural Area. The access road and area around the existing farm would be classified Recreational Area to provide for better access to the property and future recreation opportunity, such as interpretation.</p> <p>The existing state park would be mostly Natural Area, except for a Recreation Area near the highway that would provide access to the park. Paved trails would be allowed in the Natural Area to provide accessibility. Two parcels south of the main park would be classified for surplus/exchange.</p> <p>State Parks will consider the impacts on hunting when acquiring additional property within the long-term boundary.</p>
<p>Flooding issues</p> <p>Surface water from State Route 105, undersized culverts and beaver activity leads to flooding at the park and on nearby private property.</p>	<p>Keep culverts as clear as possible. Work with the Washington Department of Transportation and neighbors to understand and resolve issues culvert issues.</p> <p>Continue to renew the Washington Department of Fisheries permit that allows State Parks to clear beaver dams and to install “beaver deceivers” where appropriate.</p>

Bottle Beach State Park - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Dogs unwelcome</p> <p>The Bottle Beach State Park advisory committee has asked State Parks to restrict dogs from the park, especially during the peak shorebird migration. Even if a dog is on a leash, barking can disrupt shorebirds as they rest and eat.</p>	<p>During hunting season from November through February dogs are allowed when kept on leash. At all other times, and except for service dogs on leash, dogs are not allowed in the park.</p>
<p>Balancing public access with shorebird protection</p> <p>Bottle Beach State Park was acquired because of its importance to shorebird migration. Public access has been limited.</p> <p>Planning related to the new development was funded through a grant provided by the Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation and was coordinated with the Grays Harbor Audubon Society and others.</p> <p>People wanted a balance of public access with shorebird protection in the comments received.</p>	<p>Minimal development is proposed for Bottle Beach State Park. A parking area with space for eighteen cars (two ADA spots), a bus turnaround will be developed off Highway 105. Trails leading to three wildlife viewing platforms and blinds will be hardened to improve accessibility and marked with interpretive and directional signs. In addition to the parking lot, trail and viewing blinds, the grant will include a vault toilet, landscaping, and non-native plant removal.</p> <p>The habitat value of the park would be improved if Redman Slough was returned to its natural flows. State Parks would pursue an easement with adjacent landowners to keep the tide gate for Redman Slough open at all times.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area

Seashore Conservation Area - Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
Long-term boundary and land classification	<p>No particular long-term boundary for the seashore is provided. State Parks remains interested in talking with adjacent landowners about potential land transactions, including conservation easements, management agreement and land acquisitions. Of particular interest are lands adjacent to beach approaches, recovery areas for snowy plovers or lands near existing state parks.</p> <p>Because of the Declaration of Principles (RCW 79A.05.600) passed by the Washington State Legislature, the proposed land classification for the Seashore Conservation Area is Recreation Area.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area - Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Recovery of Western Snowy Plover and Streaked Horned Lark</p> <p>These two bird species are either on the state and federal threatened and endangered species list or candidates for the list.</p> <p>State Parks is required by law and by policy to do no harm to these bird populations and their habitats.</p> <p>The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service expressed concerns about driving in the Snowy Plover nesting area and recommend a seasonal road closure for the Midway Beach approach.</p>	<p>State Park will continue to work with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife to manage in a way that aids the recovery of threatened and endangered birds. State Parks will work with those agencies and landowners to obtain habitat protection. State Parks could take the following actions by itself or with partners to protect nesting areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close trails to the beach. ▪ Limit fireworks ▪ Consult with county about road closures. ▪ Eliminate illegal dune driving and restore native plants ▪ Acquire property. ▪ Enforce the driving restriction on upper soft sand beaches.

Seashore Conservation Area - Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Update of the South Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches</p> <p>Customers and some adjacent landowners requested further restrictions on beach driving.</p> <p>Statutes (RCW 79A.05.600 through 79A.05-630) establish and regulate the Seashore Conservation Area. Local governments adopted recreation management plans in 1989 that met the requirements of the statutes.</p>	<p>In response to comments, staff reviewed the 1989 Recreation Management plans. Plan updates are recommended due to changing circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landowner and park customer requests. ▪ Fires and garbage continue to be problems. ▪ Beach driving has increased and with it has come some safety issues and illegal activities. The public safety and law enforcement presence has not kept pace. ▪ Many parking and beach access improvements have been made, but not all. Parties to the plan could re-evaluate old goals, add new ones and seek funding together. ▪ Shorebird recovery plans need to be added to the plans. <p>Park staff will contact local governments about updates to the 1989 plans.</p>
<p>Structures falling into the ocean at Washaway Beach</p> <p>Beach erosion at Washaway Beach has caused houses and other buildings to fall onto the Seashore Conservation Area where they are destroyed by waves. Some homes may contain hazardous materials.</p>	<p>State Parks would work with Pacific County, Washington Department of Ecology and others to ensure that hazardous materials are removed from buildings before they fall into the sea.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Garbage pick-up on the beach</p> <p>Garbage accumulates on the beach. It comes from both the ocean and beach visitors.</p> <p>Clean-up campaigns occur several times during the season and tons of garbage collected. Nearly three tons of garbage was collected in 2005 from the Operation Shore Patrol program alone.</p>	<p>Continue to organize beach cleanups through Operation Shore Patrol and other organizations. Evaluate whether the beach approaches have sufficient garbage receptacles, add receptacles if needed.</p>
<p>Horse camp in the South Beach Area</p> <p>Equestrians asked for a horse camp somewhere in the South Beach Area.</p>	<p>Evaluate the need for and potential locations of a horse camp in the South Beach Area. Work with equestrians to provide additional facilities.</p>

Seashore Conservation Area - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Schaefer Island Road– potential change in use</p> <p>Beach access roads are maintained by county road departments. The state provides some funds. Schaefer Island Road is north of Twin Harbors State Park. Loose sand and pea gravel deposits make it extremely difficult to provide a hard surface for vehicles as they access the beach. Because of that difficulty, the county has not maintained beach access at Schaefer Island Road since the 1980s.</p> <p>Many vehicles get stuck. As a result, some vehicles are driving illegally over the dune grass to avoid the soft sand areas. The dune grass is difficult to restore. Bonge Avenue just south of Schafer Road provides better beach access.</p>	<p>State Parks is discussing land ownership with Grays Harbor County. Depending upon the outcome of those discussions, State Parks will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Close the road to vehicles west of parking area. ▪ Close the road to vehicles west of parking area on a seasonal basis. ▪ Redevelop for improved pedestrian access from the parking area to the beach. This action would complete a recommendation in “The South Beach Recreation Management Plan for Ocean Beaches”.

Seashore Conservation Area - Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Tsunami warning</p> <p>A tsunami is a series of waves most commonly caused by an earthquake beneath the ocean floor. Waves can be huge. For instance, the recent Indian Ocean earthquake caused a tsunami wave 65 feet high. A tsunami following an earthquake off the Washington Coast could reach the shore in 20 minutes.</p> <p>The Emergency Management Services Department has taken the lead to protect coastal communities and has offered signs and workshops. Thanks to funding obtained through the Tsunami Preparedness Act, introduced by Senator Cantwell and through the actions of Governor Gregoire, tsunami warning sirens are being installed on ocean beaches. Some areas will remain without sirens until additional funding is provided.</p>	<p>Park managers will review and update emergency plans, including those for Tsunami evacuation. Interpretation for park visitors will be developed and distributed.</p> <p>State Parks will work with the Emergency Management Division to install sirens on the beach that will warn visitors when a Tsunami is coming.</p>

Issues affecting the whole South Beach Area

General South Beach Area Natural Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
Noxious weeds Some of the comments noted the presence of noxious weeds in the parks.	Update plans for prevention and elimination of noxious weeds. Encourage volunteer help for weed control when appropriate.
Illegal mushroom harvest Park visitors are allowed to harvest small quantities of mushrooms. There is evidence that commercial quantities are being harvested at the state parks.	Washington State Parks has recently updated its rules regarding the collection of edibles, WAC 352-28-030. The rules reduced the amount of mushrooms a visitor can harvest to 2 gallons per person per day. Park staff will post information to inform park visitors about this change.

General South Beach Area Recreational Resources Issues	
Issue	Management Approach
<p>Provide bus schedules and tide tables to park visitors</p> <p>Some park visitors would like to visit Westport, Washington using the public buses. Bus stops are close to the state parks.</p> <p>At least one park visitor mentioned that tide tables were not available.</p>	<p>Bus schedules will be distributed upon request to park customers at the park contact stations.</p> <p>Post tide tables and bus schedules on the bulletin boards.</p>

General South Beach Area Recreational Resources Issues

Issue	Management Approach
<p>Park and community programs</p> <p>Washington State Parks provides recreational and interpretive events throughout the year in parks across the state. The Folk and Traditional Arts in the Parks Program, offered in cooperation with the Washington State Arts Commission, highlights Washington's rich cultural heritage, while living-history presentations commemorate important historic events such as the Lewis & Clark Bicentennial.</p> <p>http://www.parks.wa.gov/events/</p> <p>Producing events in the Westport area could provide additional activities to park visitors and be good for the local economy. Existing programs, such as the Grays Harbor Shorebird Festival provide good partnership opportunities.</p>	<p>Work with local groups to produce events at the state parks. Apply to local governments to use some of the hotel/motel taxes paid by State Parks to produce events.</p>

SECTION 6: OTHER PARK PLANS

Previously prepared plans provide additional guidance for the management of specific resources or activities in a park. Examples of these types of plans include threatened or endangered species management plans, cultural resource management plans, and trail use and development plans.

Park master plans are generally oriented toward capital facilities development, but also commonly provide policy direction. The relationship between this plan, other existing plans, and recommended future plans should be seen as iterative. As new information is derived from more detailed resource-specific planning, existing plans should be reviewed and modified to reflect changed circumstances. A list of inventory materials is included as Appendix C.

No single plan should be vested with ultimate authority, but rather, the on-going process of creating new plans and revising existing plans should be seen as forming an increasingly comprehensive base of policy direction. The role of this document is to serve as an 'umbrella' under which all park-related plans are referenced. A listing and location of existing plans is included in Appendix D

APPENDIX A: WASHINGTON STATE PARKS LAND CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

WAC 352-16-020 Land classification system. State park areas are of statewide natural, cultural, and/or recreational significance and/or outstanding scenic beauty. They provide varied facilities serving low-intensity, medium intensity, and high intensity outdoor recreation activities, areas reserved for preservation, scientific research, education, public assembly, and/or environmental interpretation, and support facilities. They may be classified in whole or part as follows:

- (1) Recreational areas are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.
- (2) Resource recreation areas are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium-intensity and low-intensity outdoor recreational use.
- (3) Natural areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.
- (4) Heritage areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.
- (5) Natural forest areas are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:
 - (a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for one hundred fifty years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or
 - (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for ninety years or longer; or
 - (c) Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.
- (6) Natural area preserves are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.

WAC 352-16-030 Management within land classifications. (1) The director shall develop management guidelines for each land classification listed in WAC 352-16-020. The guidelines shall provide specific direction for each classification, outlining the philosophy of each classification, its appropriate physical features, location, allowed and prohibited activities, and allowed and prohibited developments. (2) Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow uses that are otherwise prohibited, nor prohibit uses that are otherwise expressly allowed, by the commission, this code, or by statute.

**Land Classification Management Guidelines
Recreation Areas**

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Recreation Areas	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for high-intensity outdoor recreational use, conference, cultural and/or educational centers, or other uses serving large numbers of people.	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> are to respond to the human needs for readily available areas for outdoor recreation and facilities to congregate for education, artistic expression and other ennobling pursuits. They are to provide a variety of outdoor recreational, educational, artistic, and cultural opportunities to large numbers of participants. Primary emphasis is on the provision of quality recreational services and facilities with secondary recognition given to protection of the areas natural qualities.	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> physiographic features such as topography, soil type, drainage, etc., shall be adaptable to varied types of intensive uses and development. An attractive natural setting is desirable, however, human-made settings are acceptable. There are no specific size criteria.	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> generally are made, not found. They shall be located throughout the state with primary emphasis to service major centers of urban populations and/or outstanding recreational tourist attractions. Scenic and inspirational values shall be considered but are secondary to the site adaptability and population criteria. When part of a large diverse park, recreation areas should be sited in proximity to public roads and utilities.	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> may allow and provide for a wide variety of indoor and outdoor day, weekend and vacation activities. Provision may be made for high intensity participation in camping, picnicking, trail use, water sports, winter sports, group field games, and other activities for many people Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Activities requiring high levels of social interaction are encouraged.	<u>State Parks Recreation Areas</u> shall provide appropriate facilities and services for the participation and enjoyment of high concentrations of outdoor recreationists and/or participants in indoor educational, cultural and artistic activities. A high degree of development is anticipated. Facilities may include road and parking networks, swimming beaches, full service marinas, trails, bathhouses, artificial lakes and pools, play fields, large sanitary and eating facilities; standard and utility campgrounds, stores, picnic grounds, group shelters, conference centers, environmental learning centers, hostels, and administrative support facilities.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Resource Recreation Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Resource Recreation Areas	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are suited and/or developed for natural and/or cultural resource-based medium- and low-intensity recreational use.	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> are sites where the high quality of a particular natural or cultural resource or set of such resources is the lure for human recreation. Thus, the rationale for recreation is based on the value of attractive natural or cultural resources. Management of these areas must stress the centrality of preserving the quality of the natural and cultural resources while allowing appropriate and sustainable levels of human use and enjoyment.	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> have a variety of physiographic features. While they may contain areas of environmental sensitivity, most portions of each area will be able to withstand low- to medium-intensity recreation use without significant environmental degradation.	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural or cultural factors produce land and water sites particularly suited for recreation in a natural setting. Access to these sites should be reasonably proximate to major urban centers, but some access restriction may be necessary to avoid overuse of resources. Within large diverse parks, these areas should be located at least a moderate distance from public roads and high use intensity areas, while still maintaining reasonable public access for their intended use.	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> provide opportunities for low- and medium-intensity recreational experiences including, but not limited to, picnicking, primitive camping, a variety of recreational trail experiences, interpretive facilities, historic/cultural exhibits, nature observation, photography, orienteering, kayaking, canoeing, floating, and fishing. Off-trail equestrian and/or bicycle use may be appropriate in selected areas if approved by the commission. Basketball, tennis, organized group sporting activities requiring formal sports fields, commercial-sized piers and docks, standard and utility camping, indoor accommodations and centers, developed swimming areas, and other similarly intense uses are not appropriate. Scientific research is permitted.	<u>State Parks Resource Recreation Areas</u> development shall be permitted to the extent necessary to serve allowed activities. Parking, sanitary facilities, and other ancillary developments and support facilities should be constructed in a manner that is consistent with the site's ability to manage environmental change.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Areas	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural processes and/or features of significant ecological, geological or paleontological value while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses.	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are to respond to the human need for readily available "conservatories" of nature and open spaces. Emphasis is directed toward nature and the conservation of native flora and fauna, special geologic or paleontologic resources, and the natural amenities of the area. Human wants for other than naturally existing educational and recreational opportunities are considered secondary to nature's requirement for the sustained maintenance of its natural balances, or the preservation of special geologic or paleontologic features.	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> have a variety of topography and features to provide a diversified natural environment with interesting but not necessarily unique flora and fauna, or geologic or paleontologic features. Where classification is based on biological considerations, sites should consist of land areas large enough to maintain natural biological processes in a nearly undeveloped state and provide users with a feeling of solitude and tranquility, and an opportunity to view nature in its "uncontrolled" form. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment.	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural environment. Those areas most desirable in terms of physical features and size usually are "found" and "held" against creeping encroachments and raising land values. They often become over used and "lost" as populations spread around them. As a part of the overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.	<u>State Parks Natural Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural processes in a classified area. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that their use is causing significant degradation to the system of natural processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, photography, cross-country skiing, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural processes. Scientific research is permitted.	<u>State Parks Natural Area</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to primitive items such as trails, trail structures and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Heritage Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Heritage Areas	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of outstanding, unique or unusual archaeological, historical, scientific, and/or cultural features, and traditional cultural properties, which are of statewide or national significance.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> are designated to preserve and/or interpret selected areas or features for the education and enjoyment of the public, an area's intrinsic cultural value, and/or for scientific research.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> vary in size and physiographic makeup according to their location and reason for existence. Historic landscapes may require relatively large acreage while archaeological sites may be measured in square feet.	<u>State Parks Heritage Areas</u> usually are located where they are found or the feature exists. However, in some instances relocation or re-creation of artifacts, resources or facilities is possible. In these situations they may be located in appropriate settings and concentrated near major population centers and along primary travel routes.	<u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> activities shall generally be limited to those directly associated with the interpretation of the area or feature, and the education of the patrons. Picnicking, recreational trails, and other low- to medium-intensity recreation uses may be allowed if they do not detract from the principal purpose of the area, its setting, structures, sites and objects.	<u>State Parks Heritage Area</u> development shall generally be limited to that necessary for the protection and interpretation of the area or feature, and the education and safety of the patrons. Sanitary facilities, recreation trails, and picnicking facilities may be provided in a manner which does not detract from the aesthetic, educational or environmental quality of the area, its setting, structures, sites or objects, or, if applicable, its value for scientific research.

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Forest Areas

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Forest Areas	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are designated for preservation, restoration, and interpretation of natural forest processes while providing for low-intensity outdoor recreation activities as subordinate uses, and which contain:</p> <p>(a) Old-growth forest communities that have developed for 150 years or longer and have the following structural characteristics: Large old-growth trees, large snags, large logs on land, and large logs in streams; or (b) Mature forest communities that have developed for 90 years or longer; or Unusual forest communities and/or interrelated vegetative communities of significant ecological value.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> are places where human access to and interpretation and enjoyment of natural forest processes are limited to those activities and facilities that do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Public access into these areas emphasizes appreciation of nature through experiencing nature. The principal function of these areas is to assist in maintaining the state's bio-diversity while expanding human understanding and appreciation of natural values.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and relatively intact vegetative communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual forest community. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural factors produce forest vegetative cover. These areas are not "made", but rather currently exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in natural forest progression. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state, recognizing that maintenance of bio-diversity is one of the primary functions of their classification. When classifying specific park areas, consideration must be given to the ability to adequately manage the areas against undesirable human encroachment.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> provide opportunities for outdoor recreation on designated recreation trails. Those trails may be developed and used only to the extent that they do not significantly degrade the system of natural forest processes in a classified area. Careful design of recreation trails should match intended uses, to maintain consistency with the purpose and philosophy of the classification. Hiking, non-groomed cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, or other trail uses of similar impact to natural systems and providing a compatible recreational opportunity, may be permitted, after consultation with appropriate local, state, federal and tribal resource management agencies, and upon a finding by the agency that such trails are not likely to significantly degrade natural forest processes. Relocation of existing equestrian, bicycle, nordic track or other similar trails into a natural forest area may be permitted upon a finding by the director that such relocation is for the purpose of reducing overall resource impacts. All trails may be moved, redesigned, closed and/or removed upon a finding that they are causing significant degradation to the system of natural forest processes. Technical rock climbing requires authorization by the commission. Off-trail use for nature observation, cross-country skiing, photography, harvesting of mushrooms and berries and similar uses are permitted to the degree that they do not significantly degrade natural forest processes. Scientific research is permitted.</p>	<p><u>State Parks Natural Forest Areas</u> development shall be limited to facilities required for health, safety and protection of users and features consistent with allowed activities. Facilities to enhance public enjoyment shall be limited to trails, trail structures, and minor interpretive exhibits. All improvements shall harmonize with, and not detract from, the natural setting. Parking and other trailhead facilities should be located outside of a classified area.</p>

Land Classification Management Guidelines Natural Area Preserves

TITLE	DEFINITION	PHILOSOPHY	PHYSICAL FEATURES	LOCATION	ACTIVITIES	DEVELOPMENTS
Washington State Parks Natural Area Preserves	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are designated for preservation of rare or vanishing flora, fauna, geological, natural historical or similar features of scientific or educational value and which are registered and committed as a natural area preserve through a cooperative agreement with an appropriate natural resource agency pursuant to chapter 79.70 RCW and chapter 332-60 WAC.	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> are sites where human access is limited to educational and scientific purposes. The principal function of these areas is to preserve natural ecosystems or geologic features of statewide significance. Public access for recreation must be subordinate to the principal function of the classification.	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> have a variety of topographic and vegetative conditions. They are generally large enough (300 or more acres) to contain one or more distinct and intact ecological communities. Smaller areas may be appropriate if representative of a unique or unusual ecological community or geologic feature. They may be partially or wholly on land, subterranean, or part of the marine environment. Desirably, they are part of a large system of open space, wildlife habitat, and vegetative communities that provide a good opportunity for long-term ecosystem sustainability.	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> may be located anywhere in the state where natural ecological systems or significant geologic features exist. These areas are not "made", but rather exist due to historical circumstances that have resulted in little or no human interference in the natural system. As a part of an overall system, these areas should be geographically spread throughout the state.	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> provide opportunities for scientific research and education about natural systems, geologic features, sensitive, rare, threatened or endangered species or communities. Recreational use of existing or relocated trails may be permitted, provided that it can be clearly demonstrated that such use does not degrade the system of natural processes occurring in the preserve. Otherwise, trails are limited to administrative, scientific and organized educational activities and uses. No other activities are permitted.	<u>State Parks Natural Area Preserves</u> development shall be limited to access facilities for permitted activities and structures to inhibit general public access. No other facilities or structures are permitted.

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Amphitheater	P	C	C	N	N
Archery/Target Range	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Std and Util	P	N	N	N	N
Camping - Primitive	P	P	C	N	N
Camping - Adirondack	P	C	N	N	N
Camping - Horse-oriented	C	C	N	N	N
Camping - Water Trail	P	P	C	N	N
Children's Play Area	P	C	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Tables	P	P	C	N	N
Day Use Picnic - Group Shelter	P	N	C	N	N
Day Use Lodges/Centers	P	N	C	N	N
Environmental Learning Centers	C	N	C	N	N
Equestrian Facilities	C	C	C	N	N
Fields - Informal Play/Mowed	P	C	C	N	N
Indoor Accommodations	P	N	C	N	N
Interpretive - Centers	P	N	P	N	N
Interpretive - Kiosks	P	P	P	C	N
Interpretive Trail	P	P	P	P	C
Interpretive - Signs	P	P	P	P	C
Parking - Vehicles	P	P	C	N	N
Roads	P	P	C	N	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Facilities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Sanitary: Comfort Stations	P	N	C	N	N
Sanitary: Composting/Vault	P	P	C	C	N
Sports Fields	C	N	N	N	N
Skiing - Alpine Facilities	C	C	N	N	N
Swimming Facilities	P	N	C	N	N
Trails - Hiking	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Mountain Biking	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Equestrian	C	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Nordic Track Skiing	P	P	C	N**	N
Trails - C-C skiing	P	P	P	P	C
Trails - Snowmobile	P	C	C	N**	N
Trails - Paved non-motor	P	C	C	C	N
Water: Docks/Piers ≥ 10 boats	P	N	C	N	N
Water: Docks/Piers - < 10 boats	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Launch Ramps	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Hand Launch Areas	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Mooring Buoys	P	P	C	C	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted, but conditioned to assure design is compatible w/purpose of land classification and abutting classification objectives.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Farming/Orchards	C	C	C	N	N
Filming/Special Events	P	P	P	C	N
Grazing	C	C	C	N	N
Harvesting - Edible Fruiting Bodies	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Mushrooms	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Shellfish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Fish	P	P	P	P	N
Harvesting - Algae, etc.	P	P	P	P	N
Haying	P	P	P	N	N
Metal Detecting	P	P	C	N	N
Orienteering	P	P	C	N	N
Ocean Beach Driving	P	C	N	N	N
Off-Trail: Equestrian	C	C	C	N	N
Off-Trail: Hiking	P	P	P	P	N
Off-trail biking	C	C	C	N	N
Paragliding	P	P	C	N	N
Technical Rock Climbing	P	P	C	C	N

Land Use and Land Classification Compatibility Matrix – Activities (Continued)

	Recreation	Resource Recreation	Heritage	Natural/Natural Forest Area	Natural Area Preserve*
Water: Jet Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Kayak/Canoeing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Power Boating	P	C	N	C	N
Water: White Water Boating	P	P	C	C	N
Water: Sailing	P	P	P	C	N
Water: Skiing	P	C	N	N	N
Water: Swimming	P	P	P	P	N
Water: Wind Surfing	P	C	C	N	N
Winter: Alpine Skiing	C	C	N	N	N
Winter: C-C Skiing (off-trail)	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Mushing/Sled Dogs	C	C	C	N	N
Winter: Snowshoeing	P	P	P	P	C
Winter: Snowmobiling (off-trail)	P	P	C	N	N
Wood Debris Collection	P	P	P	N	N

P (Permitted) - Use permitted with normal agency design review

C (Conditional) - Use may be permitted with Commission concurrence, but conditioned to assure compatibility w/purpose of land classification and abutting classifications.

N (Not Permitted)- Use not permitted.

NA - Not Applicable

* All uses in a Natural Area Preserve must be specifically approved by the Park and Recreation Commission as part of a management plan.

**Relocation of existing trails into a natural or natural forest area is permitted per WAC 352-32-070(3) and WAC 352-32-075(2)(b).

APPENDIX B: CAMP PROJECT PLANNING PRINCIPLES

The seven basic principles used in the CAMP Project to ensure the long-term value of the end product to both the agency and the public stakeholders:

- 1) **Park management plans use a statewide format:** For efficiency and consistency among park management plans, State Parks has standardized management plans to include information that is applicable throughout the agency and a standard format for presenting park-specific information.
- 2) **Members of the public participate in development of park management plans.** Directly involving park stakeholders in producing and revising plans fosters better understanding of how their particular interests fit into the larger resource management context, while also giving them a stake in the plan's success. Public constituencies should be encouraged to participate in management planning both during the initial CAMP planning process and thereafter during annual open house meetings at the park.
- 3) **Park managers and park staff play an integral role in producing and revising park management plans.** Participation by park staff in planning is an essential part of ensuring that staff responsible for implementing this plan has a vested interest in making it succeed.
- 4) **Park management plans are the primary documents for communicating park resource management information.** Plans should be written to communicate clearly and concisely stewardship-related issues -- and the steps the agency should take to resolve them -- to the rest of the agency and to the public.
- 5) **Key administrative functions are incorporated into the park management planning process.** To ensure that park management plans are kept up to date, a process for proposing and justifying park capital and operating program requests has been incorporated into the management planning process.
- 6) **The Director approves park management plans.** Park management planning is an on-going process and plans should never be considered finished. Plans should however be considered "mature", ready to be published, and acted upon when they have been reviewed by the agency and approved by the Director or his/her designee.
- 7) **The review and approval process for future plan revisions will remain flexible.** After initial park management plans have been approved subsequent environmental, social, and political changes will necessitate that plans be revised. To ensure that revisions don't become mired in lengthy full agency review, a variable level approval process should be used. Staff at each level of the agency -- park, region, division, and directorate -- must make a critical judgement as to whether a proposed plan revision requires review and approval at the next higher level.

APPENDIX C: LISTING OF SOUTH BEACH AREA RESOURCE INVENTORIES AND OTHER DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION



Under Construction! Listing of resource inventories and other descriptive documents will be expanded as information is gathered.

Title	Author	Date	Location
"Rare Plant and Vegetation Surveys of Bottle Beach, Grayland, Twin Harbors, Westhaven, and Westport Light State Parks"	Pacific Biodiversity Institute	January 2007	The report is posted at N:/Stewardship. GIS files are posted at W:/data. In addition copies of the report may be found at park and region offices.
South Beach Area SEPA Checklist	State Parks planning team	May 2007	The SEPA Checklist will be posted on the State Parks' planning webpage for the South Beach Area, N:/Park Information/CAMP. Copies may also be found at park and region offices.
"Twin Harbors State Park Wetland Delineation Report"	Watershed Company	May 2007	The report may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.
Various environmental maps produced for the South Beach Area CAMP	Staff	Throughout CAMP project	The maps and documents may be found at region and park offices. Copies may also be found in Central Files.

APPENDIX D: LIST OF PLANS FOR SOUTH BEACH AREA



Under Construction! List of all known plans for South Beach Area to be inserted here.

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
South Beach Area CAMP	2007	Deputy Director, Region Manager, and Area Manager	Park and Region Offices.
Business Plans from Pros Consulting: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ “Marine Camping Park Model Grayland Beach State Park Mini-Business Plan” ▪ “Marine Camping Park Model Twin Harbors State Park Mini-Business Plan” 	2006	Not approved	Park and Region Offices; N drive.
Facilities Design Guidelines	2007	Region Manager, Area Manager, Region Planner and State Parks Architect	Park and Region Offices.

Title	Date	Approved by	Location
South Beach Interpretive plan	2007	Region Manager, Area Manager, and Interpretive Program Manager	Park and Region Offices.
“South Beach Recreation Management Plan for the Ocean Beaches”	1998	Commission	The plan will be posted on the State Parks’ planning webpage for the South Beach Area, N:/Park Information/CAMP. Copies may also be found at park and region offices.
City of Westport Comprehensive Park and Recreation Plan: 2006-2011	2006	City of Westport	The plan may be obtained from the City of Westport and the Twin Harbors State Park office.
Grays Harbor County 1989 Parks and Recreation Plan	1989	Grays Harbor County	The plan may be obtained from Grays Harbor County and the Twin Harbors State Park office.
“South Coastal Flood Hazard Management Plan – Draft”	1997	Not known to have been finally adopted by Grays Harbor County	The plan may be obtained from the Twin Harbors State Park office and the CAMP files in Central Files.
Park Business Plan	2007	Park and region staff	Park and Region Offices.